

A Guide to Bay Area Climate Plans and Planning Processes

**Bruce Riordan, Joint Policy Committee
Updated May 15, 2009**

This memo summarizes the primary climate PLANS and PLANNING STRUCTURES for Bay Area climate protection and adaptation.

The memo is designed to summarize our current planning framework for climate work. It is not a comprehensive view of the hundreds of groups that are now doing excellent work on Bay Area climate protection and adaptation.

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Bay Area Climate Plans and Planning Processes
Bruce Riordan, Joint Policy Committee

Plan	Area	Climate Goals/Targets
<p>California Climate Change Scoping Plan (2008) The Air Resources Board is beginning to write a set of regulations to implement the AB 32 Scoping Plan. Regulations must go into effect by 2012. The plan contains 18 strategies to reduce 174 Million Metric Tons (MMT) of greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) in 2020. 6 major strategies account for 85% of the reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavley vehicle standards • Energy efficiency/standards • Renewable Portfolio Standard (for utilities) • Low Carbon Fuel Standard • High GWP Gas measures • Additional reductions from Cap and trade <p>http://www.arb.ca.gov/cc/scopingplan/scopingplan.htm James Goldstone, Executive Officer, ARB, jgoldste@arb.ca.gov</p>	State	By 2020, reduce GHGs to 1990 levels (30% below 2020 B.A.U.)
<p>California Climate Adaptation Strategy (2009) California's Natural Resources Agency is preparing draft strategy for Spring 2009 release to address sea level rise, increased temperatures, shifting precipitation, extreme weather and other California impacts. Six working groups will assess impacts, identify vulnerabilities and recommend policies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity and habitat • Infrastructure • Oceans and Coastal Resources • Public Health • Water • Working landscapes (forestry/agriculture) <p>http://www.climatechange.ca.gov/adaptation/ Tony Brunello, Deputy Director, Natural Resources Agency, Tony.brunello@resources.ca.gov</p>	State	TBD

Plan	Area	Climate Goals/Targets
<p>California Energy Efficiency Strategic Plan (2008)</p> <p>This detailed 110-page plan, produced by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), is a roadmap to “refocus ratepayer funded energy efficiency programs on achieving long term savings through structural changes in ways California uses energy.” The plan features four “Big Bold Energy Efficiency Strategies”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new residential construction zero net energy in 2020. • All new commercial construction zero net energy in 2020. • HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) transformed for CA climate. • All low-income customers have an opportunity to participate in EE programs by 2020. <p>http://www.californiaenergyefficiency.com/index.shtml Cathy Fogel, CPUC, cfl@cpuc.ca.gov</p>	State	<p>By 2020, zero net energy for all new residential and commercial construction</p> <p>Transformed HVAC</p> <p>All low-income residents have access to EE programs</p>
<p>Delta Vision Strategic Plan (2008)</p> <p>This important effort, produced by a high-level state task force, is a comprehensive plan critical to state’s water supply and environmental future. The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta is directly linked to two major climate change impacts—shrinking Sierra snowpack and rising sea levels. Two-thirds of California receives their water wholly or in part from the delta. The plan creates new governance structure with legal authority and competencies to achieve the goals.</p> <p>http://deltavision.ca.gov/ Jessica Hamburger, BCDC, jessicah@bcdc.ca.gov</p>	State	<p>Ensure reliable water supply for California</p> <p>Repair ecological damage to the delta</p>
<p>Bay Area Regional Agency Climate Protection Program</p> <p>The Regional Joint Policy Committee (ABAG, BAAQMD, BCDC, MTC) has approved 6 joint climate actions for 2009/2010. These actions build on the core competencies and existing efforts of the 4 agencies. While each action will be led by one agency, successful implementation will require assistance and support from the others. This approach will allow the agencies to take bold actions that can only be effectively implemented at the regional level. Working together, the regional agencies will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Begin developing the Sustainable Community Strategy (SB 375). (ABAG/MTC) 2. Design and adopt an Indirect Source Rule. (BAAQMD) 3. Develop and advance climate-friendly regional parking policies. (MTC) 	Bay Area	<p>Meet and surpass California’s 2020 goal (AB 32) and 2050 goal (2006 Executive Order).</p> <p>Prepare Bay Area for impacts of climate change</p>

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<p>4. Provide support for a coordinated public/private regional plan for electric vehicles. (BAAQMD/MTC)</p> <p>5. Design and implement a regional solar installation/energy efficiency financing program for existing residential/commercial buildings. (ABAG)</p> <p>6. Coordinate a regional/local approach to climate adaptation. (BCDC/ABAG)</p> <p>http://www.abag.ca.gov/jointpolicy/jpc_climate_change.htm Bruce Riordan, Joint Policy Committee, bruce@elmwoodconsulting.com</p>		
<p>SB 375 Sustainable Community Strategy (2009-2013)/FOCUS</p> <p>The regional agencies (ABAG, MTC, BAAQMD and BCDC) are leading the Bay Area process to establish a regional GHG target and plan for reducing emissions from passenger vehicles. The Sustainable Community Strategy will be, by law, a part of the 2013 Regional Transportation Plan. The Joint Policy Committee is currently circulating a draft memo for regional discussion on a proposed approach.</p> <p>FOCUS is the Bay Area’s regional development and conservation strategy that promotes a more compact land use pattern for the Bay Area. FOCUS unites the efforts of four regional agencies into a single program that links land use and transportation by encouraging the development of complete, livable communities in areas served by transit, and promotes conservation of the region’s most significant resource lands.</p> <p>http://www.abag.ca.gov/jointpolicy/jpc-sb375-implementation.htm Ted Droettboom, Joint Policy Committee, tedd@abag.ca.gov http://www.bayareavision.org/index.html Ken Kirkey, ABAG, kenk@abag.ca.gov</p>	Bay Area	SB 375: TBD FOCUS: See RTP next page
<p>Projections 2009 (February 2009)</p> <p>Projections 2009 is ABAG’s long-term forecast for population, housing and employment for the Bay Area. The forecasts help local governments plan for the future. For 2009, these projections will, for the first time, use “performance targets” including “reducing VMT per capita” and “reducing transportation CO2 emissions.” (Same targets as MTC T-2035.) The targets are not mandates; rather they will provide a measuring stick to see how well the region can utilize growth and development to achieve transportation,</p>	Bay Area	<p>By 2035, reduce transportation CO2 by 40% below 1990 levels</p> <p>By 2035, reduce</p>

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<p>equity and environmental objectives. ABAG will develop multiple land use scenarios, in addition to their traditional forecasts, to test how well the region can address and balance various objectives through land use policies.</p> <p>http://www.abag.ca.gov/planning/currentfcst/ Paul Fassinger, ABAG, paulf@abag.ca.gov</p>		<p>vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita by 10% below today's levels.</p>
<p>T-2035 Regional Transportation Plan (March 2009)</p> <p>The Regional Transportation Plan is an MTC-led effort to produce the federally mandated (financially constrained) 25-year plan for Bay Area transportation. The Draft RTP includes (a) first-ever CO2 goal and (b) 5-year, multi-agency, \$400 million Transportation Climate Action Campaign (Climate Grants Program, Safe Routes to School, Transit Priority Program, etc.) that complements Transportation for Livable Communities, Regional Bicycle Program and other climate-friendly programs. The final plan was approved in April 2009.</p> <p>http://www.mtc.ca.gov/planning/2035_plan/ Doug Kimsey, MTC, dkimsey@mtc.ca.gov</p>	<p>Bay Area</p>	<p>By 2035, reduce transportation CO2 by 40% below 1990 levels</p> <p>By 2035, reduce vehicle miles traveled (VMT) per capita by 10% below today's levels.</p>
<p>2009 Bay Area Clean Air Plan (late 2009)</p> <p>The Air District's major update to the 2005 Bay Area Ozone Strategy will take a new "multi-pollutant" approach that includes CO2 and other GHGs along with ozone precursors, particulate matter and air toxics. A draft plan will be released in Summer 2009 with final plan adoption set for late 2009. The plan will include 3 types of controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- Stationary source measures -- Transportation control measures (reducing VMT) -- Mobile source measures (vehicles and fuels) <p>http://www.baaqmd.gov/pln/plans/ozone/2009_strategy/index.htm Dave Burch: BAAQMD, dburch@baaqmd.gov</p>	<p>Bay Area</p>	<p>TBD</p>

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<p>San Francisco Bay Plan (April 2009)</p> <p>The Bay Conservation and Development Commission’s major update of the state-mandated San Francisco Bay Plan will include strategies and policies for adapting to sea level rise and other bay-related climate change impacts.</p> <p>http://www.bcdc.ca.gov/laws_plans/plans/sfbay_plan.shtml http://www.bcdc.ca.gov/planning/climate_change/climate_change.shtml Leslie Lacko: BCDC, lesliel@bcdc.ca.gov</p>	Bay Area	Protect the bay and direct bay shoreline development
<p>Climate Bay Area</p> <p>The Joint Policy Committee (BAAQMD, BCDC, MTC and ABAG) is developing <i>Climate Bay Area</i> with the Bay Area Council Economic Institute and other key climate groups. CBA will provide alignment and coordination across the nine-county region for 25+ climate plans/initiatives (Climate Compact, Climate Prosperity Project, Climate Protection Campaign, ICLEI, Contra Costa Climate Leaders, Business Council on Climate Change, etc.) and hundreds of Bay Area climate projects. This coordinating group—consisting of staff from key public, private and community stakeholders—will provide a unifying “meeting place” for the region, ensure complementary action, reduce duplication, and bring resources to the common problems confronting all Bay Area climate efforts. CBA will focus on addressing major overall barriers—including funding/financing, high quality data/indicators, and the need for a public education/action campaign. CBA will follow a 5-step process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identification of the <u>key</u> barriers and opportunities for Bay Area climate action. CBA will work with its partners to comprehensively review the current and future Bay Area climate landscape. 2. Mapping of the groups (if any) who are working to address each barrier/opportunity. This would include working groups operated by the Climate Collaborative, the Climate Prosperity Project, state, regional and local governments, NGOs, and other organizations. 3. Creation of a unified coordinated “work plan” for each barrier/opportunity. Where a working group is already addressing a key barrier or opportunity, CBA will document that effort and inquire if any additional assistance is needed. If multiple groups are working in parallel, CBA will attempt to create a more coordinated team approach. Where there is no visible action on a particular issue, CBA will move to create a new working group or academic/consulting effort. 	Bay Area	Provide alignment and coordination for regional/local climate efforts

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<p>4. Monitoring and guidance for work groups, academic experts, and consultants who will contribute to the needed work products. As part of this step, CBA will maintain a regional scorecard that will allow all stakeholders to track progress and view the ever-changing Bay Area climate map.</p> <p>5. Bringing together all reports and recommendations (from Step #4) for thorough review and discussion by each stakeholder group. After these reviews, it is expected that one or more stakeholders will take action to implement a particular recommendation. If new partnerships or alliances are required for successful implementation, CBA will assist with their formation.</p> <p>http://www.abag.ca.gov/jointpolicy/jpc_agenda_package%2005-15-09.htm Bruce Riordan, Joint Policy Committee, bruce@elmwoodconsulting.com</p>		
<p>Bay Area Climate Change Compact/Collaborative (March 2009) This public/private collaborative is led by the Silicon Valley Leadership Group and the cities of San Jose, San Francisco and Oakland. SVLG will expand the effort in the region as other cities decide to join. Staff oversight and administration are provided in the near-term by SVLG. The Compact is focused on 10 action areas and working groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green building and rooftop solar • Transportation mode shift • Renewable sources of electrical energy • Building energy conservation and energy efficiency • Clean and green workforce (blue and white collar) • Water use and water recycling • Municipal climate plans • Regional public information campaign • Solid waste diversion • Ultra low and zero emission vehicles in municipal fleets <p>Mike Mielke, SVLG, mmielke@svlg.net</p>	<p>San Jose, SF, Oakland (Phase I)</p>	<p>Specific targets for 10 action areas for 2013 and 2018</p>

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<p>Climate Prosperity Project: A Greenprint for Silicon Valley (February 2009)</p> <p>Joint Venture Silicon Valley leads this new framework, funded by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, as the vanguard of a new national initiative, the Climate Prosperity Project. There are six similar pilot projects across the nation. The project argues that “the climate crisis is an opportunity to build new industry clusters, create whole new classes of jobs, and grow the economy while at the same time enhancing our quality of life and solving the world’s most pressing problem, climate change.”</p> <p>Greenprint provides “an overarching framework to coordinate and accelerate many disparate activities already taking place throughout the Valley.” JVSV created the project with Collaborative Economics and a public/private Silicon Valley Climate Prosperity Committee co-chaired by San Jose Mayor Chuck Reed and Accenture’s Chris DiGiorgio. A Silicon Valley Climate Prosperity Council—business, government, academia, labor and community organizations—will head the initiative. There will be 4 focus areas for reducing GHGs (based on AB 32):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean transportation • Building efficiency • Renewable energy • Green infrastructure <p>The project will focus on areas of opportunity to grow the base of clean/green industries—financing, land, promoting exports, R&D funding, workforce training, and regulatory environment that supports innovation.</p> <p>http://www.climateprosperity.com/index.html Seth Fearey, JVSV, fearey@jointventure.org — Rachel Massaro, JVSV, massaro@jointventure.org</p>	Silicon Valley	TBD
<p>Berkeley Climate Action Plan (2009)</p> <p>Berkeley’s 179-page climate plan was produced at the direction of Berkeley voters who approved Measure G by an 81% margin in 2006. The ballot measure called for an 80% reduction in GHGs by 2050 and a plan to attain the goal. The plan, the product of extensive community input, focuses on actions to take between now and 2020 within the context of promoting innovative approaches that will be needed to reach the 2050 target.</p> <p>The plan presents a large, comprehensive list of potential actions grouped in five overall strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Transportation and Land Use • Building energy 	Berkeley	<p>By 2020, reduce GHGs by 33% below 2000 levels</p> <p>By 2050, reduce GHGs by 80% below 2000 levels</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste Reduction and Recycling • Community Outreach and Empowerment • Adapting to a Changing Climate <p>http://www.berkeleyclimateaction.org/ Timothy Burroughs, City of Berkeley, TBurroughs@ci.berkeley.ca.us</p>		
<p>Oil Independent Oakland Action Plan</p> <p>This 59-page plan was prepared for City of Oakland in 2008 by special task force appointed by the Mayor and City Council. The goal of the plan is to significantly reduce Oakland's oil dependence by 2020. Reducing oil use can also significantly decrease GHGs. The report includes 20+ specific recommendations grouped into four chapters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drive Less/Land Use and Transportation 2. Leading the Way/Regional and City Initiatives 3. Buy Smart/Food and Materials 4. Move Wisely/ Port of Oakland <p>http://www.oaklandnet.com/Oil/default.html</p>	Oakland	Reduce Oakland's dependence on oil by 2020
<p>Palo Alto Climate Protection Plan (2007)</p> <p>Palo Alto's 114-page Climate Protection Plan builds on previous work (250 recommendations) by the Palo Alto Green Ribbon Task Force. The CPP lays out climate goals and strategies for 3 time frames— 2009, 2012 and 2020— and focuses on 6 areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utility programs. • Sustainable Purchasing • Transportation and Sustainable Land Use • Green Building • Zero Waste • Education strategies for city employees and the Palo Alto community. <p>For each area, the plan quantifies baseline emissions (where possible), and lays out goals and actions for Short-Term (2008), Medium-Term (2009-2011), and Long-Term (2012-2020) time frames.</p> <p>http://www.cityofpaloalto.org/environment/news/details.asp?NewsID=727&TargetID=66</p>	Palo Alto	<p>By 2009, reduce city emissions by 5% below 2005 levels.</p> <p>By 2012, reduce City and Community emissions by 5% below 2005 levels.</p> <p>By 2020, reduce City and Community emissions by 15% from 2005 levels.</p>

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<p>San Francisco Climate Action Plan (2004)</p> <p>In 2002, the Board of Supervisors passed the <i>Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Resolution</i> calling for a 20% reduction in GHGs by 2012. The 2004 <i>Climate Action Plan</i> (140 pages), produced by the SF Environment, includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background information on the causes of climate change and projections of its impacts on California and San Francisco • Estimates of San Francisco’s baseline greenhouse gas emissions inventory • Recommended emissions reduction actions in the key target sectors - transportation, energy efficiency, renewable energy, and solid waste management – to meet the 2012 goal • Steps required to implement the Plan. <p>San Francisco has made steady progress on plan implementation over the past 5 years—including green building standards, commuter incentives, rooftop solar, energy efficiency, recycling/waste, cleaner vehicles, adaptation planning, etc.</p> <p>http://sfgov.org/site/frame.asp?u=http://www.sfenvironment.com Calla Ostrander, Department of the Environment, calla.ostrander@sfgov.org Wade Crowfoot, Office of Mayor Gavin Newsom, Wade.Crowfoot@sfgov.org</p>	San Francisco	By 2012, reduce GHGs by 20% below 1990 levels
<p>San Francisco Metropolitan Transportation Authority Climate Plan (2009)</p> <p>The SFMTA 2009 Climate Action Plan details policies, programs, goals, funding and relationships with other City departments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transportation sector and in SFTMA operations. SFTMA and city departments have been directed by SF Environment to create plans to meet the city’s 2012 goal for 20% GHG reduction below 1990. In addition, Proposition A, passed by voters in 2007, <u>mandates</u> a 20% GHG reduction in the SF transportation sector by 2012, calls for SFMTA to prepare its own <i>Climate Action Plan</i> (focusing on transportation) and report every two years on progress. SFMTA’s plan is designed to complement the SF Department of the Environment’s overall plan. A DRAFT plan was released for public comment in December 2008.</p> <p>http://www.sfmta.com/cms/rcap/capindx.htm Timothy Papandreou, SFMTA, Timothy.Papandreou@sfmta.com</p>	San Francisco	By 2012, 20% reduction in transportation GHGs below 1990 levels

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<p>San Jose Green Vision</p> <p>In 2007, the San José City Council adopted the Green Vision, a fifteen-year plan to “transform San José into a world center of Clean Technology innovation, promote cutting-edge sustainable practices, and demonstrate that the goals of economic growth, environmental stewardship and fiscal responsibility are inextricably linked.” Specifically, the plan outlines a partnership between the city, businesses and residents on 10 goals to be reached in the next 15 years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Create 25,000 Clean Tech jobs as the World Center of Clean Tech Innovation 2. Reduce per capita energy use by 50 percent 3. Receive 100 percent of electrical power from clean renewable sources 4. Build or retrofit 50 million square feet of green buildings 5. Divert 100 percent of the waste from landfill and convert waste to energy 6. Recycle or beneficially reuse 100 percent of wastewater (100 million gallons per day) 7. Adopt a General Plan with measurable standards for sustainable development 8. Ensure that 100 percent of public fleet vehicles run on alternative fuels 9. Plant 100,000 new trees and replace 100% of streetlights with smart, zero emission lighting 10. Create 100 miles of interconnected trails <p>http://www.sanjoseca.gov/greenvision/ Mary Tucker, City of San Jose, mary.tucker@sanjoseca.gov</p>	San Jose	By 2022, attain 10 goals at left
<p>Sonoma County Community Climate Action Plan (2008)</p> <p>The Climate Protection Campaign’s 75-page plan was prepared by 15 technical experts who produced 500 pages of source material and drew on extensive community input from all aspects of Sonoma society. The plan “presents a package of solutions that, when implemented as a <i>large scale public works project</i>, will meet Sonoma County’s bold goal for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions — 25 percent below 1990 levels by 2015.” That goal was established in 2005 by all 9 cities and the county.</p> <p>The plan features a very forceful call for action. “Achieving Sonoma County’s climate goal requires a monumental and extremely challenging intervention in business as usual. We must move together at tremendous <i>speed</i> and <i>scale</i>. Individual actions and volunteerism, while essential, are insufficient. Transforming our energy infrastructure from fossil fuels to renewables entails a unity of purpose, ingenuity, and commitment similar to this country’s mobilization during World War II and the</p>	Sonoma County	By 2015, reduce GHGs by 25% below 1990 levels.

Plan	Area	Climate Goals/Targets
<p>New Deal era. Just as the Agricultural Revolution and the Industrial Revolution remade the world, so will the Energy Revolution.”</p> <p>The plan includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Details on the unique roles that must be played by government to make systemwide changes • Proposals for financing strategies (the biggest barrier to implementation) • Quantified 2015 solutions for energy efficiency, renewable energy production and transportation <p>http://www.coolplan.org/ Ann Hancock, Climate Protection Campaign, ann@climateprotectioncampaign.org</p>		
<p>Marin County Climate Protection Plan (2006)</p> <p>The Marin Community Development Agency produced this 20-page plan (in conjunction with ICLEI) in 2006. The plan lists strategies in four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildings Energy Use • Transportation • Waste Management • Land Use <p>All of the measures in the plan are consistent with the Marin Countywide Plan.</p> <p>http://www.co.marin.ca.us/depts/CD/main/comdev/advance/Sustainability/susinitatives/climate/Climate.cfm</p>	Marin	<p>By 2020, reduce municipal GHG emissions by 15-20%</p> <p>By 2020, reduce community GHG emissions by 15%.</p>
<p>City of Alameda Local Action for Climate Protection Plan (2008)</p> <p>This 32-page plan was produced by the City of Alameda’s Climate Protection Task Force. It includes strategies for transportation/land use, energy, solid waste/recycling and outreach/education. The task force’s recommendation to the City Council highlighted five initiatives as the most critical in the plan and “of the most immediate priority.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zero waste strategies and ordinances • Multi-faceted community outreach program • Green building standards for all new and remodeled buildings • Require Alameda Power and Telecom to shift to 100% renewable energy • Develop and implement alternative transportation strategies in the city’s budget. <p>http://www.ci.alameda.ca.us/community/climate_protection.html</p>	Alameda (city)	<p>By 2020, reduce GHGs by 25% below 2005 levels.</p>

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<p>Sustainable Silicon Valley (2001)</p> <p>SSV is a multi-stakeholder collaborative initiative “to produce environmental improvement and resource conservation in Silicon Valley through the development and implementation of a regional environmental management system (EMS).” SSV, which began in 2001 as a collaboration between SVLG, Cal-EPA and the Silicon Valley Environmental Partnership, has as its primary focus reducing CO2 emissions among its members to 20% below their 1990 levels by the year 2010. This target was announced publicly in April 2003, and a first group of organizations and companies (SSV Partners) officially pledged to join SSV in March 2004 to work toward this goal. SSV partners set their own individual goals (and baseline years) within this regional goal. SSV issues a lengthy report each year on overall and individual member progress and highlighting best practices.</p> <p>SSV was designed to “move beyond the traditional command-and-control model of environmental regulation to one of collaboration and partnership. By focusing on outcomes, rather than compliance-driven standards, participants can choose the methods that make the most sense financially and technologically. SSV provides educational forums and technical assistance, serves as a clearinghouse to share best practices, and provides public recognition for its members.</p> <p>http://www.sustainablesiliconvalley.org/ Marianna Grossman, Executive Director SSV, mgrossman@SustainableSiliconValley.org</p>	Silicon Valley	By 2010, reduce CO2 emissions in Silicon Valley by 20% below 1990 levels.
<p>Menlo Park Climate Change Action Plan (2009)</p> <p>The City of Menlo Park published a detailed, 100+ page DRAFT climate action plan in January 2009. The plan, staff report and 1/27/09 slide presentation are all available on-line. Staff presented the draft plan so the preliminary recommendations could be considered during the 2009-10 budget process.</p> <p>http://www.menlopark.org/departments/env/cap.html Dianne Dryer, City of Menlo Park, ddryer@menlopark.org</p>	Menlo Park	TBD (two options are being considered)

Key Bay Area climate protection “support” efforts *helping turn these plans into action:*

BAAQMD Climate Protection Grant Program

http://www.baaqmd.gov/pln/climate_protection_grant_program.htm

Build It Green

<http://www.builditgreen.org/>

Business Council on Climate Change (BC3)

<http://www.bc3sfbay.org>

California Interfaith Power and Light

<http://www.interfaithpower.org/>

Climate Protection Campaign

<http://www.climateprotectioncampaign.org/index.php>

Contra Costa Climate Leaders

<http://cccclimateleaders.org/>

Energy Watch

<http://www.abag.ca.gov/abagenergywatch/>

Flex Your Power

<http://www.fypower.org/>

Green Business Program

<http://www.abag.org/bayarea/enviro/gbus/AboutUs.html>

ICLEI Cities for Climate Protection Campaign

<http://www.icleiusa.org/programs/climate>

Institute for Local Governments California Climate Action Network

<http://www.cacities.org/index.jsp?displaytype=§ion=climate&zone=ilsg>

Joint Venture Silicon Valley Climate Initiative

<http://www.jointventure.org/programs-initiatives/climateprotection/climateprotection.html>

Next Ten

www.nextten.org